

Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists

CLARION



VOLUME 4 NUMBER 16

JANUARY 1, 1988



WINNERS

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Corporate #777790

Federal I.D. Tax #25-1519242

Affiliated with the American Numismatic Association (C-101441) and Middle Atlantic Numismatics Association (C-130)

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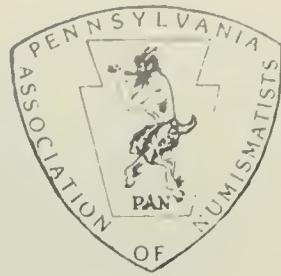


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Wildlife Conservation through Coins

In September of 1914, a rare bird slipped from her perch and lay dead on the floor of her cage in the Cincinnati Zoo. Usually when a bird dies, no one pays much attention, but this one was tenderly gathered up and sent to Washington, D. C., where she was expertly mounted. Her name was Martha and she has been seen by thousands of people. The unusual thing about Martha was that she was the very last passenger pigeon known to be living anywhere in the world. It is hard to believe that the world will never see another living passenger pigeon. They were the most numerous bird that ever lived, with a population of 3 to 5 billion in the early 1800's. In 1870, with their numbers already diminished, one flock contained over 2 million birds. They were strong, swift flyers and lived up to 25 years if caged. But their numbers also made them the cheapest meat available and after 1860, the telegraph and railroad allowed hunters to follow their huge flocks with nets and traps. In 1896, the last flock of 250,000 was slaughtered by hunters and in 1900 a young boy shot the last one seen in the wild.



So how does the passenger pigeon relate to coins? No one has yet issued a coin with its likeness, but there is a coin that honors another famous but extinct bird. The 10 rupee coin of Mauritius, issued in 1971 to commemorate the island's independence, shows the dodo, a large flightless dove that has been extinct since 1680. The dodo was nearly tame and its meat was tough and bitter, but it was slaughtered by the sailors and settlers who came to the island.

It's too late to help the passenger pigeon, the dodo, or the other species that have vanished. But we can try to assure that the dodo remains the only extinct animal on a coin. This is more difficult than it seems. As in coin collecting, conservation has a Red Book of things worth saving; the Red Data Book of the International Union for Conservation of Nature lists over 900 species that are in danger. Many of these animals appear on coins. There have been over 300 extinctions since 1680, 1 species per year, compared to the great dinosaur extinction with a rate of 1 species every 1000 years. The wildlife population of Africa has dropped by 70% since 1900 and animals everywhere are threatened by the actions of man.

Perhaps the most famous endangered species is the giant panda. It lives in the remote mountain areas of China and is related more closely to a raccoon than to a bear. The panda was unknown to the western world until discovered by a French missionary in 1869; the first live panda to leave China went to the Chicago Zoo in 1936. There are about 40 in zoos today and no one knows how many remain in the wild. The panda is the symbol of the World Wildlife Fund, an international organization dedicated to conservation, and is also pictured on China's gold bullion coins. These have been made in 1/10 to 1 ounce sizes since 1982 and feature a different panda design each year.

Why we should care about these animals? There are practical reasons why we should. One is ecological; all life on earth is interdependent and relies on a balance of many factors. Wildlife can be a warning to man that a world no longer fit for wild creatures to live in might also become unfit for people. Another reason is economic; animals which are used for food or medicine or even sport can continue to provide these things only if their use today is controlled. Controlled hunting of passenger pigeons could have provided meat in the 1800's and allowed the species to survive to provide meat today. To me, however, the inherent moral value and the beauty of these animals are reason enough to care. Perhaps some examples closer to home will help to explain.



The U. S. Vermont 50 cent commemorative was issued in 1927, the 150th anniversary of the battle of Bennington and the independence of Vermont. The reverse shows an eastern cougar, an odd choice since by 1927 there were hardly any left in the northeastern U. S. The cougar was believed to be extinct in Pennsylvania by 1891. The cougar, also known as a puma or mountain lion, once roamed from Alaska to Cape Horn, but in the U. S. it is now found mainly in the deep canyons and steep cliffs of the west. The cougar's ability to adapt to a wide range of habitat and diet probably saved it from extinction, despite the efforts of man, who cleared its territory for his domestic animals, then tried to destroy it to protect his herds. The cougar seems to be returning to the northeastern U. S., but is still extremely rare in this part of the country.



The Bay Bridge 50 cent commemorative, minted in 1936 in honor of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, pictures a California grizzly bear, as does the California 50 cent commemorative, issued in 1925 for the 75th anniversary of California's admission to the Union. According to the Red Book, the model for the Bay Bridge grizzly was Monarch II, who must have been in a zoo since the last report of a wild grizzly in California was in 1922. I realize that no living person is to appear on a U. S. coin, but must this be true of animals as well? The grizzly is a type of brown bear; its name refers to its grizzled coat. In 1830 there were 5000 grizzlies in California alone, but by 1937 there were none in that state and less than 1200 in the lower 48 states. The grizzlies that escaped deliberate destruction to protect man and his herds are now restricted to the remote forests and mountain ranges of Wyoming, Montana, Alaska, and western Canada. Sixteen subspecies are already extinct. The Mexican silver grizzly was the largest native animal in Mexico and the smallest subspecies of

brown bear. It was hunted, trapped, and poisoned to extinction in the southern U. S. by 1937, but it survived in Mexico until 1960 when, with less than 30 left, ranchers intensified their efforts to destroy it. None have been reported since 1964 and a survey in 1968 showed no evidence of survival.



The national symbol of the U. S., the bald eagle, appears on many of our coins, including the very first, the 1792 half dime and dime. All coins of 20 cents and larger, except for the 1976 bicentennial pieces, have an eagle in their design. The bald eagle, once widespread throughout North America, has been endangered by illegal hunting and made infertile by accidental DDT poisoning. Although protected since 1940, they have lost many of their nesting grounds to humans and most of the 800 remaining are in Alaska. The eagle is making a comeback in Florida, the Great Lakes states, and Canada, but it seems incredible that we could nearly exterminate our national symbol.

Why are so many animals in danger? Extinction usually requires a combination of factors. There are natural causes like climate change and disease, but they account for only 15 to 30% of the danger. The other causes are associated with man and include overhunting for food, sport, or fur, made easier by our improved transportation and weapons. Animals are captured for medical research or for pets and they are caught in the middle of human wars. But the greatest danger to wildlife is habitat destruction. As the human population increases, man needs more and more space, leaving less for other creatures. Drained marshes, cultivation, or timbering may destroy the habitat of many species. Animals are also affected by pollution and even by domestic animals, which may spread disease, reduce food supplies by overgrazing, or even kill the native wildlife.



The next example will show what can be done to save these animals. The U. S. buffalo nickel, minted from 1913-38, shows the American bison, over 50 million of which once roamed most of North America. The bison was modeled after Black Diamond, who lived at the New York Zoological Gardens. This organization rescued the plains bison from sharing the fate of the eastern bison, which was even larger than the plains bison and was exterminated by the early settlers. The last bison in Pennsylvania was killed in 1802 and the last eastern bison in West Virginia in 1825. The plains bison provided food, clothes, teepees, and canoes to the Indians, but was a nuisance to settlers who killed it for sport and hides. For some time the military and government actively sought the extinction of the bison as a way to destroy the Indians. In 1889, with less than 600 left in the U. S., hunting was outlawed, but by 1900 only 300 remained, 250 in Canada and 50 in Yellowstone. The Yellowstone herd was rounded up, bred in zoos, and released into parks and reserves. There are now about 40,000 plains bison, enough to guarantee survival and allow a controlled harvest of the surplus.



The Andean condor has appeared on many Chilean coins since 1836; it was also an object of worship for hundreds of years. The condor, with its 10 foot wingspan, is the largest bird of prey in the world. It cruises at up to 80 miles per hour. Although less persecuted than the California condor, the Andean condor is rare because of hunting for its feathers. Many coins from Peru picture the vicuña, a wild relative of the llama. It first appeared on Peruvian coins in 1823. The vicuña lives in the Andes of western South America and is said to have the finest wool in the world. The Incas rounded up the vicuñas, sheared them, and released them, but the Spaniards found it easier to kill them first. This smallest and most graceful of the South American llamas is now protected and is increasing in numbers.



Gibraltar's first decimal crown, a 25 new pence minted in 1971, shows the Barbary ape, the only wild primate in Europe. The Barbary ape is also found in North Africa and is really a monkey; it is called an ape because it has no tail. Legend says that the British will maintain control of Gibraltar for as long as the apes remain. A century ago only 3 of the apes were left on Gibraltar, so several were imported from Morocco. These multiplied to over 100 and became a nuisance; all those left today are tame and in private keeping.



The 1980 Canadian silver dollar commemorates the centennial of the transfer of the Arctic Islands from Great Britain to the Dominion of Canada. It features the polar bear, the most completely polar of all animals. This huge white bear has no enemies but man and rarely attacks humans unless it is attacked first. Hunted for fur and sport, there are less than 20,000 left in Canada, Alaska, Russia, Norway, and Greenland. Russia has led the way in protecting these bears, but they face additional problems from changing climate; the Arctic is warming and the ice cap where the bears live is shrinking.



The black rhinoceros, which lives in the mountains and dry plains of Africa, is on the 50 shilling coin of Tanzania, issued in 1974. This two-horned rhinoceros weighs over 2 tons and is aggressive and unpredictable. It lives 50 years if left alone in its habitat, but it is hunted for its horns, which are sold as an aphrodisiac and medicine for \$75 an ounce. These animals once ranged through all of east and south Africa, but are now mostly in parks and reserves. In 1966 there were 20,000 in Kenya alone, but today there are only about 1000 because of extensive poaching. They are also threatened by drought and by expanding settlements. An even rarer rhinoceros, the Sumatran rhinoceros, is featured on the Thailand 50 baht coin, also from 1974. This is the smallest of the rhinos and lives in eastern Asia. Its two horns bring it the same fate as the black rhinoceros, with only 100 to 170 surviving today.



The Arabian oryx is depicted on the 1977 5 rial coin from Oman. This is a small, white antelope that lives in the deserts of northern Africa. Although always hunted for food, it could escape and survive until cars allowed man to pursue it across the desert. Less than 200 remain in the wild, all in Oman, where they are protected by the Sultan's personal interest. In 1962 a small breeding herd was established at the Phoenix Zoo and two other captive herds have been formed since then. It is hoped that some day they can be safely returned to the wild.



The Venezuela 25 bolivares coin, minted in 1975, shows the jaguar, the largest cat in the western hemisphere. The jaguar ranges from Mexico to Argentina and will attack anything from alligators to monkeys. It is hunted for its fur and to protect cattle. In 1905, the Arizona jaguar, the largest subspecies, was hunted to extinction in the southern U. S. The beautiful snow leopard is pictured on the 1978 Afghanistan 250 afghani coin. Less than 1000 of these cats remain; the high price of their coat, with its dark spots on gray fur, attracts poachers despite protection.

Much is being done today by governments and international organizations to protect endangered animals by setting up refuges and by educating people. The Wildlife Conservation coin series has been such an education for me. Twenty-four countries issued 48 silver and 24 gold coins from 1974-79, with each coin featuring an endangered species from that country. The next section describes some of these coins and the animals pictured on them.



The 2000 rupiah coin from Indonesia was minted in 1974 and shows a Javan tiger, the smallest surviving tiger subspecies. It is probably destined to become the second extinct animal on a coin; there were only 5 left in 1981 and there can be no real hope for survival with so few remaining. It may already be extinct, as is the Bali tiger, previously the smallest tiger subspecies. Dutch colonists and Bali natives began hunting the cats in 1920 and shot the last Bali tiger in 1937. The other six tiger subspecies are also endangered, with their population in India dropping to 2000 from the tens of thousands that lived there 60 years ago. These largest of living cats have been hunted for sport and fur, captured for zoos, and had their habitat destroyed by settlers. Their prey has become scarce, leaving them to kill livestock, which brings the farmers and their guns after the tiger itself. There are fewer than 200 Siberian tigers left, but this largest subspecies is now protected by China, Korea, and Russia.

The Indonesia 5000 rupiah coin, also from 1974, features the orangutan, "person of the forest" in the Malay language. These primates have brains that are very much like man's. Reserves have been set aside for the 5000 orangutans that remain on the islands of Sumatra and Borneo. Orangutans live in lowland forest swamps and have had much of their habitat destroyed as the forests have been cut down. Many have also been captured for pets and zoos.



The West Indian manatee is pictured on the Costa Rica 100 colones coin, minted in 1974. This 13 foot long, shapeless and lumpy aquatic mammal was once widespread along the coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and the West Indies. Hunting for food, hides, and oil has been outlawed, but it is often injured by motorboats and pollution. Steller's sea cow was a huge manatee, 20 to 30 feet long, that was discovered in the Bering Sea in 1741. Its meat and fat supplied many Arctic expeditions, but warnings of its dwindling numbers were ignored and the last one was seen in 1767, only 26 years after its discovery.



The aardvark on the 1977 Gambia 40 dalasis coin is a burrowing animal that lives on termites in the forests and grasslands of Africa. Its name means "earth pig" in the Afrikaans language. The red panda is shown on the 50 rupee coin of Nepal, issued in 1974. The red panda is related to raccoons and to the giant panda; it lives in the mountains of Asia. Its long bushy tail has attracted hunters to provide hats, dusters, and paint brushes, but it is now protected.

What can we do to help these endangered animals? There are organizations like the World Wildlife Fund, which has helped to create or maintain 260 national parks on 5 continents. It is the world's largest private international conservation organization and it supports research, education, and wildlife preservation projects. Founded in 1961, Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, is its president. One opportunity for numismatists to support conservation efforts comes in a new coin series, issued by many governments for the 25th anniversary of the World Wildlife Fund in 1986. The income from this program will go for the preservation of our natural heritage. Animals from the king penguin to the pygmy hippopotamus will appear on these coins, some in gold and some in silver. The first issue was by China, with a gold coin of the wild yak and a silver coin of the giant panda.

Another way to support conservation is to educate others, as I'm hoping to do here. Many books are available on the subject; several that I have found useful are listed at the end of the article. Wildlife shows on public television often feature studies of endangered species in their natural habitat and many zoos have begun programs to educate the public and to preserve endangered species.

Finally, we can all practice conservation. Conservationists have rescued the bison, the pronghorn antelope, and the trumpeter swan. To continue such work, we must all recognize the value of these creatures. Are we willing to pay more for newspapers and furniture to protect the rain forests from timbering? Will we pay more for hamburgers to keep the forests of Central America from being cleared for grazing? Will we give up our fur coats, recognizing that no one needs the coat of a snow leopard as badly as the snow leopard itself? It is the willingness of us in developed nations to pay for these things that encourages undeveloped nations to overuse their resources. To the poor of these countries, the rewards of poaching are still stronger than the laws designed to prevent it. We must be willing to share the costs of preserving their wild lands and animals. There is no easy answer; this is a global problem and seems beyond the power of any of us to solve. Yet only individuals can control their buying and only individuals can encourage their governments to address these problems. Any solution must be supported by all the people of the world to be effective.

Corleen Chesonis

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* * * * *

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Thirty-five persons are on record as joining PAN this quarter. Please welcome as new members:

Richard Brocco R - 87 - 470
Lancaster, Pa.

Harry Johnson, Jr. R - 87 - 471
Lancaster, Pa.

Robert Moss R - 87 - 473
Lancaster, Pa.

Richard L. Reynolds R - 87 - 474
Lancaster, Pa.

Lee A. Reynolds R - 87 - 475
420 Spencer Ave.
Lancaster, Pa. 17603

Richark Markley R - 87 - 476
P.O. Box 595
Skippack, Pa. 19474

Dennis R. Eckenrode R - 87 - 477
Manheim, Pa.

Edward J. Hilbert R - 87 - 478
Box 338
Madison, N.J. 07940

Marion Hilbert R - 87 - 479
Box 338
Madison, N.J. 07940

Jim Pappas R - 87 - 480
Silver Springs, MD

Thomas Schell R - 87 - 481
P. O. Box 232
Lancaster, Pa. 17604

Robert Kufro R - 87 - 482
711 Main Street
Freeland, Pa. 18224

* * * * *
Kenneth G. Zimmerman R - 87 - 483
Lebanon, Pa.

Len Ferber R - 87 - 484
336 Miller Street
Strasburg, Pa. 17379

Patrick C. Maharg R - 87 - 485
580 Crosswinds Drive
Lititz, Pa. 17543

Kerry K. Wetterstrom R - 87 - 486
P.O. Box 128
Quarryville, Pa. 17566

Edward H. Williams Sr. R - 87 - 487
Lebanon, Pa.

L. Russell Howe, Jr. R - 87 - 488
Lebanon, Pa.

Karl S. Karinch R - 87 - 489
Lebanon, Pa.

Philip P. Machonis R - 87 - 490
Ephrata, Pa.

Steve Wobrak R - 87 - 491
N. Huntington, Pa.

Ray N. Ward R - 87 - 492
119 Main Ave.
Warren, Pa. 16365

Lewis Brandt R - 87 - 493
3248 Claridge Road
Bensalem, Pa. 19020

John R. Secor R - 87 - 494
One 18th. Street
Selinsgrove, Pa. 17870

Bobbie Goldfinger R - 87 - 495
P.O. Box 52253
Philadelphia, Pa. 19115

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS – 1987



Harry Forman and Don Carlucci checking medals.



Ray Rennick receiving the M.A.N.A. Award from Jerry Kochel, at the PAN Convention Banquet.



Checking over the auction material.

CONVENTION HIGHLIGHTS – 1987



John Morsello receiving the Wooden Money Collectors Society Award, from Rusty Bailey at the PAN banquet.



Eileen Kelly receiving a special award from Donald Carlucci, Past President of PAN.



Team West was the winner, of the hour long Battle of the Regions contest. From left – Team West, Don Carlucci, Ray Rennick, John Burns; Team North, Pat McBride, Robert Matylewicz, Richard Cross, and Charles Culleton; Team East, Jerry Kochel and Dr. Henry Stouffer. Wayne Homren (Team West), and Ralph Mills,(Team East) not shown.

Robert Lawrence P.O. Box 830 Stiegel Milton Hershey School Hershey, Pa. 17033	J - 87 - 496
Robert S. Jenson 2485 N. Sherman York, Pa. 17402	R - 87 - 497
Roy J. Buettner 4342 Mt. Royal Blvd. Allison Park, Pa. 15101	R - 87 - 498
Daniel E. Stewart Natrona Hgts, Pa.	R - 87 - 499
Ada J. Lanko Boyertown, Pa.	R - 87 - 500
Karen McConnell Pittsburgh, Pa.	R - 87 - 501
John J. Pirch Willow Grove, Pa.	R - 87 - 502
Donald L. Peifer P.O. Box 23 Birdsboro, Pa. 19508	R - 87 - 503
Allen M. Metzger 1608 Walnut St., 18th. Floor Philadelphia, Pa. 19103-5412	R - 87 - 504
*	*
*	*

THE PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB

A Coin Club History

In May of 1935 the Philadelphia newspapers announced that a hobby league was being formed to enable people with similar interests to meet and share their hobbies. This first meeting of the league was attended by Samuel Fawcett who endeavored to find others interested in coin collecting. Unfortunately, no other coin collectors attended this meeting, so Samuel Fawcett had to use other means to find collectors.

Fawcett was an active member of the A.N.A., so with the help of the A.N.A. directory and his friendship with a few local dealers, he was able to contact about thirty-five people interested in coin collecting. The July meeting of the Hobby League was held in the old Grant School building at 17th and Pine. On the hot evening of July 11, 1935, the Philadelphia Coin Club was formed with ten people in attendance.

By the October 1935 meeting, attendance had grown to twenty-eight and at that meeting all of these collectors signed the original Constitution and By-Laws of the newly established PHILADELPHIA COIN CLUB. Some of the names on the original charter are Dr. Thomas Logan,

Samuel Fawcett, John Enberg, Howard Davidson, Jim Iannarella, Arthur Sipe, Asher Leatherman, D. C. Wismer and Lambert Alpigini. As well as can be determined by club records, Dr. Thomas Logan is the last living charter member, and still attends numismatic functions from time to time.

Meetings through 1936 were still held in the old school building; and from 1937 thru 1940 the meeting place was the Central Y.M.C.A. In 1941 the meeting place changed to the Traffic Club Suite in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel and this fine hotel became home to the club for the next twenty years.

The decades of the forties and fifties proved to be the best years for the club. Attendance at meetings usually numbered about thirty or more men, and the ladies were always invited to the annual banquet. Dr. Arthur Whitney, Superintendent of the Elwyn Training School, invited the club to the school grounds each summer for the annual picnic.

A routine soon developed for the monthly meetings that included the reading of papers which were often published in The Numismatist. Numismatic authors from the club include such prominent names as D. C. Wismer, Philip Chase, Dick Hoober, Ernst Kraus and more recently, Tom Sebring on the subject of Treasure Coins.

The club is justly proud of its record of affiliation with the A.N.A. Colonel Joseph Moss served as A.N.A. President from 1951 thru 1953, and Arthur Sipe from 1967 thru 1969.

The club was host to the A.N.A. Convention in 1941, 1957, and 1969. The 1941 convention was memorable since it marked the 50th Anniversary of the A.N.A. Held in the Benjamin Franklin Hotel, Asher Leatherman served general chairman, and Ira Reed provided the auction. Art Sipe's favorite recollection of the 1941 convention was how he helped Max Mehl display a die variety set of 1793 large cents. Registration at the convention was 244 A.N.A. members and 137 guests. In 1941 the total A.N.A. membership amounted to about 3260 members throughout the world.

When Edward Quagliana stepped down as President of the Philadelphia Coin Club and turned over the gavel to the new President, Henry Harbage, it wasn't just your ordinary garden variety gravel. The gravel was made from a beam, and the pounding surface from a rafter, of the first U.S. Mint.

When the historic site of the First U. S. Mint, located at 39 North Seventh and Cherry Sts., became the property of Frank Stewart well over 75 years ago, he offered it to the City of Philadelphia. He thought that the City would grab up the opportunity to acquire such an historic property to add to the list that included Independence Hall and its Liberty Bell, Carpenters' Hall, the First Bank of the U. S. and the Betsy Ross House. Stewart was interested in the financial gain in making such an offer and was incensed when, in 1912, the city refused his offer. He threatened to build a tall office building, but by 1920 he had only razed the building. But by 1925 Stewart did construct a building to house his electrical supply business. Today numismatists

are thankful to Stewart for writing and publishing a book on the First Mint with illustrations and photographs that could have gone the way of neglected ephemera.

The thread of the story is picked up again in 1958 when two pieces of wood from the First Mint were found in West Philadelphia in the garage of a neighbor of Philadelphia Coin Club member, John Harrison, Jr. He acquired the lumber and offered to donate it to the club. One piece was a small piece of roof rafter. Fellow coin club member, George Cueore, fashioned the lumber into two gavels and two sounding surfaces. One set was presented to then President Eisenhower and the other passes on every two years to the incoming Philadelphia Coin Club President.

In recent years the club has fallen on hard times. Attendance and interest is down at meetings, participation in National Coin Week is non-existent and gone are the elaborate coat and tie meetings in the downtown hotels. One exception, however; is the annual banquet, which is held each spring in a fine suburban restaurant with sixty or more people usually in attendance.

*

The Philadelphia Coin Club is probably the second oldest coin club in Pennsylvania. The Club issued a medal in 1960 (25 years) and in 1985. The fiftieth anniversary medal is pictured below, as is the gavel and sounding block. The 2" pewter medal struck in a semi-matte proof finish was designed by sculptor Joseph E. Dinardo. Only 100 medals were issued — they sold for \$18.00 each.

*

Information about the Philadelphia Coin Club was supplied by Byron Hoke, Doylestown, Pa. His references — Minute books of the Philadelphia Coin Club; 25th Anniversary Booklet - 1960, Edited by Saul Solomon and personal recollections of Mr. Hoke.

Information and pictures of the gavel and 50th anniversary medal were supplied by Edward Quagliana, Malvern, Pa.

* * * *



GASPARRO AND ROBERTS AWARD WINNERS

The Pennsylvania Association of Numismatists (PAN) presented their 1987 Gilroy Roberts Literary Award to Ray Rennick, a charter member (No. 28) of the Western section of PAN.

Ray was born on May 4, 1932, in Kittanning, Pa., and became interested in coin collecting as a Boy Scout at age 13. During the coin boom of the late 1950's and early 1960's, he joined four Pittsburgh area coin clubs where he learned to appreciate the value of a numismatic education. Ray has presented many numismatic programs, but claims his favorite is "Numismatic Bingo." In this program, Ray asks 25 numismatic questions, which club members answer by filling in the squares on their Numismatic Bingo Card. The correct answers are given in order of decreasing difficulty, with prizes awarded to the first few members having five answers in a straight line. Ray believes the game is a fun way to increase the members' collecting knowledge and also provides an excellent substitute program when a scheduled speaker is unable to attend the meeting.

Of all the organizations that he has joined during the past 40 years, Ray feels that the Allegheny-Kiski Valley Numismatic Society has been the most instrumental in his growth as a numismatist. He was a charter member of the club in 1956, and has served as treasurer for 14 years and as president on three different occasions for a total of 10 years. In 1982, after 27 years of continuous service, he was presented with an honorary life membership. When the numismatic club merged with the local stamp club in 1983, he had the privilege of being elected the first president of the new organization.

Ray has always been interested in history and enjoys passing his historical knowledge on to others. He is thoroughly convinced that a good numismatic education is essential if one is to truly enjoy the hobby. In 1956, his



interest turned to collecting United States currency. Since then, Ray has given many currency programs at local coin clubs, historical societies, and church and civic organizations. His educational programs have included slide presentations; of Civil War collectibles; fractional, colonial and Confederate currency; and State and National Bank Notes.

Ray received the Gilroy Roberts Literary Award for his many enjoyable and informative articles that have appeared in "Bank Note Reporter", "The Society of Paper Money Collectors" and the "Clarion", which is PAN's quarterly journal. Ray is also a charter member (No. 33) of the Society of Paper Money Collectors. One of Ray's proudest accomplishments was contributing articles for the "Pennsylvania Obsolete Currency" book, which was produced by the Society of Paper Money Collectors under the direction of Richard T. Hooper of Newfoundland, Pa. Ray also supplied some of the plate notes on the banks of Pittsburgh. Ray is currently working on a book entitled, "State and National Bank Notes of Pittsburgh, 1810-1866." The Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society (WPNS), which is sponsoring the project, Ray hopes he can complete his book before the 1989 ANA Convention, which will be held in Pittsburgh.

Ray and Charles (Skip) Culleton presented an educational forum at the 1987 PAN Convention in Lancaster, where Ray received the Gilroy Roberts Award. Their slide presentation and exhibits on "Coins of the Bible" were well received by a number of numismatists, as well as by non-collectors who simply wanted to learn more about the Bible. Ray was honored a second time at the PAN Convention when he received the Middle Atlantic Association award as the Outstanding Numismatist in Pennsylvania for 1987.

In 1971, Ray Byrne, an author and expert on Spanish American coins, persuaded Ray to begin collecting World Crowns, especially those from Central and South America and the Caribbean. To further increase his knowledge and enjoyment in this area, Ray visited Guatemala in May, 1979. He and 35 other members of his church traveled to Guatemala City to rebuild the homes that were destroyed by the earthquake. In 1978, Ray, his wife (Bertie) and their daughter (Deborah) spent several weeks in Honduras to help start a church orphanage in Sula. Ray also had an opportunity to tour the mission fields of Nicaragua in the summer of 1982. Using over 500 slides and pictures from these trips, Ray has added his own experiences to a numismatic program, "People and Their Money."

Ray has always insisted that the numismatic hobby should be strictly for fun and for the enjoyment of sharing what you learn with others. He believes that if you collect strictly for fun, the investment potential will take care of itself.

*

The Frank Gasparro Numismatist of the Year Award was presented to Mr. Robert Matylewicz, of Scranton, Pa. Robert is a full time dealer and has devoted over thirty years to the hobby. He was Show Chairman for the recent

PAN Convention. Bob has been very active in the Scranton and Wilkes-Barre area encouraging young and old alike to engage in and enjoy numismatic activities. He is a strong supporter of National Coin Week and heartily recommends involvement in ANA, PAN and local coin club activities. His direct involvement and contribution of time and effort have resulted in PAN becoming a statewide association. In receiving the Frank Gasparro Award, he has joined a select group of nationally recognized numismatists, namely; Clifford Mishler, Publisher of Numismatic News; Steven Taylor, President of the American Numismatic Association and PAN Past President, Donald Carlucci.

* * * *

FROM THE PAST -

The following series of newspaper articles were taken from the Lancaster Inquirer and reflect the mood of the business community during the early part of the Civil War. The articles start on Monday, July 14, 1862 and spell out the frustrations and hardships of a small community, as they try to cope with an economy that has little or no small change. The articles have not been edited.

July 14, 1862

Scarcity of Change — Everybody is affected by the depression in the market of the "ready rhino" — the "younkers" haven't any pennies to invest in cakes, lovers of "refrigerant" are compelled to forgo the luxury of their favorite "cream" — and worshippers at the shrine of "King Gaubrinus," must either do without their "lager" or run their face "for free drinks." But seriously, the inconveniences are most sensibly felt everywhere, in private families, as well as in business circles; many, for want of change, are compelled to do without their little necessities and comforts, and business men are necessitated to change the whole current of their business system and open an indefinite number of little accounts, the keeping and collection of which involve more time, trouble and expense than they are actually worth. The difficulty could, and should by all means be remedied. We see that the authorities in various quarters are taking active steps in the matter, and making efforts to relieve their citizens of this embarrassment.

The City Council of Newark, N.J. have come up to the mark, by voting to issue promissory notes, to the amount of \$50,000, in denominations of from 10 to 50 cents, to be redeemed by the city in sums of \$10 or more; and a temporary loan of \$50,000 is authorized for the redemption of the bills. This would be one way in which the trouble might be met. We also clip from the exchange, the following suggestion, which is, perhaps, not unworthy of consideration; at the same time heartily urge upon our City Councils that they be not behind other cities in this movement.

"When Bank Notes are only redeemed in irredeemable paper and Specie is said to be at ten to twenty per cent, *premium*, 'change' vanishes and Shimplasters show their ill favored countenances. Grunting is easy and natural, but not very effective.

There ought to be a meeting of leading business men at once to consider and act on this subject of Change. Something must be done, and it cannot be too soon.

We would suggest for consideration the policy of enhancing by general consent the nominal value of our Silver Coins so that they may continue to circulate. For instance: Let there be a general agreement that, for the present, a 5 cent coin shall pass for 6 cents, 10 cent coin shall pass for 12 cents, 25 cent coin shall pass for 30 cents, 50 cent coin shall pass for 60 cents. In giving change for paper, and in all transactions where payment in coin is not expressly stipulated.

This would save the expense and vexation of shimplasters and would save us from the risk of counterfeiting or bankruptcy and would enable us to change the rates whenever circumstances shall seem to warrant it. Why Not?

We must have change; we cannot have it by merely cursing shinplasters when our currency is depreciated. It were absurd to expect anyone to change your dollar bill and give you back a greater actual value than he receives. If the above is not the best of the unwelcome alternatives, please suggest a better.

July 15, 1862

Postage Stamps as a Currency. — "The York Pennsylvanian in noticing the fact that petitions are in circulation praying the council of that borough to issue corporation notes of a less denomination than one dollar, recommends the use of postage stamps in transacting business. It says of stamps, the denominations are 1 cent, 3's, 5's, 10's, 12's, 24's and 30's. With these any sum between a penny and a dollar may be made. It is objected to shinplasters that they form too large a bulk for pocket room. This objection will not apply to stamps." Remarkable discovery that! Wonder why the author didn't invent some means to shave off the mucilage from the backs of the stamps. But perhaps we can't see the advantages of it in the same light that he does; perhaps the idea was that in using stamps as currency one might have the advantage of buying all the time and never getting any poorer, for when he would get this money on his hands (*in warm weather*) he "*couldn't get it off.*"

July 21, 1862

The Scarcity of Change — The scarcity of small change continues, and matters seem to be getting no better fast. The inconveniences are multiplying, and the embarrassment, within the last few days has got into circles which had not felt it before. Business men are compelled to accept any resort that is offered, to make change, or else shut up shop. The halves of Farmers' Bank notes, are circulating through the city, but in some quarters are refused, and in many places accepted very reluctantly. Perhaps the most serious inconvenience was experienced on last market morning; many persons were compelled to go home without securing the little necessities that they went to purchase, because the country people couldn't think of changing a dollar note, and wouldn't even be caught looking at a *half dollar* bill, while many of them clutched their *little* bags of silver as convulsively as though it was all they had in the world. One man who had bought several pounds of butter, and tendered a dollar note in payment, which was refused, when, as he thought, the countryman had a good sized "*stocking*" filled with the "*rhino*" became very indignant, and emptied the butter out on the pavement, very coolly remarked, he "*believed he wouldn't take any butter today.*" Many other little *scenes* occurred, and, nodoubt, thrifty housewives went home with long faces, light baskets and heavy hearts.

The passage of Congress of a bill making postage stamps receivable for dues less than \$5, and forbidding the issue of shinplaster, under heavy penalty, is regarded by many as likely to afford relief; and already the cue is taken up, and these little government *sticking plasters* are getting into general circulation. Although their use is attended with some difficulty now, yet most of the people are making the best of it, and waiting anxiously for the new stamps to be issued by the government. These will be printed on thick paper without gum, being of the denominations of 3, 5, 10, 20, 24 and 50 cents, and may, perhaps, tend very speedily to release a large amount of gold and silver from the grasp in which it is now held; at all events, we are in hopes that the trouble will soon be over.

July 23, 1862

The New Currency — Our citizens are making the best they can out of the postage stamp currency but are anxiously awaiting the issue of the new stamps, whose use will not be attended with much inconvenience. The new ones are described as follows: The five cent are chocolate color, with the head of Jefferson; the ten cent, green, with the head of Washington; the twelve cent, black, with like head; the twenty-four, lilac, with same head; the thirty yellow, with head of Franklin; the ninety, blue, with portrait of Washington as a young general. These stamps differ from the old ones from the fact that the figures are in the upper corners. The stamps in circulation have mucilage upon their backs; but by the first of August, at which time the law which makes them a legal tender goes into operation, the authorities at Washington will supply them for circulation, printed upon stout paper, and with their backs free from gum. With Postage Stamps in free circulation at par, the motive for hoarding small change will be at an end, and it will doubtless soon command very little premium in the market.

July 31, 1862

Postage Stamp Holder — The use of postage stamps as currency, has brought out a little convenience in the way of a postage stamp holder; it is a small envelope, just large enough to hold a sufficient number of stamps and fit easily into a pocket book. They are sold by Mr. Haxlett, the news agent.

August 1, 1862

The Postage Stamp Currency — The Postmaster General and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue have approved of the specimens for the postage stamp currency, which will be for 5, 10, 25, and 50 cents. The designs embrace the present 5 and 10 cent stamps, tastefully arranged in such a way that they cannot be separated and used for postage. They will bear on their face the following inscription; "Postage stamps furnished by the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories of the United States, receivable for postage stamps at any post office." Upon the back will be a large sized figure denoting the denomination, with these words, "Exchangeable for United States notes by any Assistant Treasurer or designated depository in sums not less than five dollars. Act approved July 17, 1862." They will be printed on bank note paper of different sizes, averaging about one fifth the size of the United States notes and be furnished in sheets during the next two weeks.

August 20, 1862

The new stamps for currency will be delivered at New York on Wednesday next. The five and twenty-five cent stamps are printed on yellow bank-note paper, and the tens and fifties on white paper. There technical denomination is "postal currency."

October 9, 1862

Cents — This kind of coin says a Philadelphia contemporary, at one time, was looked upon with disdain, and in many cases, parties who received large amounts had to sell them at a discount. At present, cents are in demand and bring a good premium. Considering the large quantity coined at the Mint, it becomes an interesting question as to the whereabouts of the numerous cents which have been distributed by the Government. The Mint in Philadelphia coins daily from one to two thousand dollars of them, all of which are distributed as soon as made; but still they are scarce. It was thought that speculation in them could be prevented by giving only five dollars' worth to each applicant; but the effort was a failure as some persons employed a number of boys to wait their turn, and thus accumulate quite a pile, which can afterwards be sold at a premium. A large number of the cents made at present go out of the city, to fill orders received some time since. As the Government pays the cost of transportation, it is their interest to send them in large quantities; therefore these orders are kept back until a sufficient number is received to justify the payment of the cost.

October 11, 1862

The Issue of Postage Stamps — During the last quarter ending with September, the Post Office Department issued to postmasters one hundred and three million nine hundred and three thousand four hundred and twenty five postage stamps, as is shown by the bill of the National Bank Note Company. These stamps represent the aggregate amount of \$3,116,074; or more than \$1,349,416 for the quarter ending with the thirtieth of June. A large proportion of the last issue is yet in the hands of postmasters, unsold through, no doubt, half a million of dollars' worth of stamps are in circulation as currency. The National Bank Note Company have furnished postage stamps as well as treasury and note currency, far in advance of the contract, and are constantly extending their facilities for increasing daily supplies.

Continued in the next issue.

* * * * *

Postscript: a bit of trivia relating to the "From The Past" article in the last issue of the Clarion. The story teller, Henkels, and the principal figures (Steigerwalt and Chapman) were destined to play out another event. Steigerwalt died on March 29, 1912. His coin inventory, 3575 lots, was sold at auction the week of May 12, 1913. Through the Auction House of Samuel Freeman, 1519 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. The executor for the Steigerwalt estate was Harry Chapman - the auctioneer, *Stan V. Henkels*.

NEWS AND VIEWS FROM AROUND THE STATE

1987 CONVENTION

The convention was again held at the Host Farm Resort, in Lancaster, over the Halloween weekend. The Host, located on the fringe of the Amish country, is an ideal location for a coin convention. The bourse area, capable of holding over 100 dealer and exhibit tables, is situated off the main lobby, near the front entrance and with convenient dealer loading areas. Three meeting rooms are also located within the convention area. Unfortunately, the guest rooms are not the best in the area.

A few dealers arrived on Thursday afternoon and set-up after the bourse area was suitably arranged, by the Show Chairman, Robert Matylewicz and, Auction Chairman, Richard Cross. Both Robert and Richard are full time dealers from the Scranton area.

Most dealers arrived Friday morning and by noon most tables, as well as, the U.S. Mint display were occupied. It was a pleasure to see some old faces again: Harry Welber, from York; Les Bortner, of Hanover; Dennis Eckenrode, of D.D.S. Coins, Manheim; Mike Lightner, of Steinmetz Coins, Lancaster and many more — some new to the area. During the afternoon exhibits started to trickle in and by closing time, Jerry Kochel, Exhibit Chairman, had all located and under lock and key. The first session of the McLaughlin & Robinson auction started at 7 PM in the Conestoga Room.

Saturday morning started with an informal breakfast meeting at Joe Myer's restaurant, adjacent to the Host complex. Approximately 35 PAN members and guests were present for a short business meeting and friendly conversation. Invited guests from Harrisburg, knowledgeable on the sales tax issue failed to attend.

The meeting rooms were well used on Saturday, at 9 AM the second session of the auction was held in Conestoga A, while the Central Pennsylvania Numismatic Association held a business meeting in Conestoga C. Noon time Rodger Hershey and his 'gang' of token collectors (PATCO), gathered in Conestoga B for a two hour swap meet. Also, at noon, Wayne Homren, Program Chairman, presented the first of three educational programs. The slide program "Sutler Tokens" was supplied by the Civil War Token Society, of which Wayne is a member. The Mid-Atlantic Region of Early American Coppers collectors met at 2:30 and enjoyed a slide program on "America's Copper Coinage 1783-1857." The speaker for this session was scheduled to be Giff Kelly, a long time large cent enthusiast from Pittsburgh. Giff was not feeling well, so Wayne Homren moderated this program also. The last educational program of the day was ably conducted by John Burns, of Pittsburgh. His topic "Numismatic Periodicals and Fixed Price Lists."

While the programs were in progress, Jerry Kochel had his hands full with exhibit problems. Substitute judges were needed for two of his judges failed to show. One could not make the show and the other became ill. The judging of the 30 plus exhibit cases entered in competition by 16 exhibitors was finally completed as the show was

closing at 5 PM.

Richard Duncan was the Master of Ceremonies for the banquet, Saturday evening. After the meal, the exhibit and Association awards were presented. Jerry Kochel announced the exhibit winners and presented awards to: John Morsello, for his Best in Show exhibit "George Washington and the Changing Treasury Seal on United States Currency;" Thomas Sebring received the second place award with his exhibit "Two Coins from the Battle of Santiago Bay;" Phil Machonis received the third place award for his exhibit "The 1964 Kennedy Half Dollar;" Exhibit Chairman, Jerry Kochel received the fourth place award for his exhibit "An Obituary Note." The Peoples Choice award, donated by C.P.N.A., was won by Lois Morsello for her exhibit "Soldiers of the American Revolution and the Uniforms They Wore - With the Money They May Have Carried." All the other exhibitors were presented with complimentary silver rounds.

A special award was presented to Eileen Kelly, in recognition for her contribution to PAN over the past four years as secretary and editor of the Clarion. The award was presented by Past President Donald Carlucci and was an autograph of Franklin Delano Roosevelt when he was governor of New York State. Eileen is a collector of FDR memorabilia.

Don also presented the Gilroy Roberts Literary Award to Raymond Rennick in recognition for his many articles and educational programs relating to the Currency of Western Pennsylvania; and the Frank Gasparro Numismatist of the Year Award to Robert Matylewicz, for his many years of dedication to the hobby and support in building PAN into a State Association.

A short talk relating to the life of Frank Gasparro was given by Harry Forman. Harry filled in for John Marcanti, who could not attend because of his commitment to the Mint. Harry concluded his talk by donating four silver medals depicting Presidential First Ladies, of which Mrs. Kennedy was one; and two Philadelphia bicentennial medals. All were works of Frank Gasparro. The eagle design used on the bicentennial medals was modeled from the sculpture auctioned at the PAN banquet last year. The banquet concluded by auctioning the six medals, which realized \$1,350.00.

On Sunday morning the Battle of the Regions was held. This is a numismatic trivia contest between teams from the different sections of the State. The defending champions were from the West and after an hour of fun — they remained Champs. The West team was anchored by John Burns with teammates Don Carlucci, Wayne Homren and Ray Rennick. The Northeast team was anchored by Bob Matylewicz with Richard Cross, Skip Culleton and Pat McBride as teammates. The Eastern team was anchored by Dr. Henry Stouffer with Jerry Kochel, Paul Haleman and Ralph Mills, Jr. as members. The moderator was Mortimer Kadushin. The scores — West 250, North 90 and East 80.

The show opened Sunday morning with several dealers and the U.S. Mint absent. The last educational program of the show was presented by Charles Culleton and Ray

Rennick on "Coins of the Bible." The slide presentation explained the significance of the coins of Christ and the importance of the Jewish coins of the era.

Tony Almond, Chairman of the Raffle Committee, announced the winners at 3 PM. 1st prize, 1986 3 pc. Statue of Liberty Proof Set – Richard Dietrick, Reading, Pa.; 2nd prize, U.S. \$5 gold Eagle – James Allen, Washington Boro, Pa.; 3rd, 4th and 5th prizes, U.S. Proof dollar Eagles – John Brown, Detroit, Mi.; Bob Gretano, Pittsburgh, Pa. and Sara Dzwonch, Browndale, Pa.

Robert Matylewicz, Richard Cross, Jerry Kochel, Wayne Homren, Don Carlucci, Tony Almond, Ray Rennick, Pat McBride, Charles Culleton, John Burns, Dick Duncan, Sara Cipriero, James Hebel, Mr. & Mrs. Haleman, Mr. & Mrs. Templin and Mr. & Mrs. Bailey are all to be congratulated and thanked for their time and effort in producing this convention. The Central Pennsylvania Numismatic Association and the Red Rose Coin Club for underwriting the cost of the Hospitality Room on Friday and Saturday. The Harrisburg and Red Rose Coin Clubs for supplying the exhibit cases. To Harry Forman for being the Banquet speaker and donating the medals for the PAN auction. To all the dealers and the U.S. Mint, a sincere thank you for helping to make the Convention a success. To Robert Ross and Steve Taylor and all our other members that did not make it to Lancaster – you missed a good one!

The only collectable of this show, other than the official ribbons, is a 1½ inch advertising wood.

PA, SALES TAX ISSUE

Late in October, letters regarding the sales tax issue were sent to all ANA members and Coin World subscribers residing in Pennsylvania. A total of 6400 letters were mailed. We do not have any count as to the number of letters that were sent to Harrisburg because of the mailing. A mailing to PA coin clubs remain to be completed, hopefully, this will occur early in 1988. A suggestion that an additional letter be written to the individuals respective senator and representative will also be made.

There is no future action planned on this issue beyond the coin club mailing. Any and all suggestions are welcome from our membership as long as they do not embrace active lobbying on the part of PAN.

MEMBERSHIP

Generally the new members are included in this column but since we have such a large influx of new members – 35, the names are listed elsewhere in this issue. A check of the membership list reveals that number 472 was deleted; this number was assigned to Robert J. Rineer, Lancaster, Pa.

Most of this increase in membership can be attributed to the sales tax issue; both from the mailing and from direct contact with area coin clubs. A few applications were also received at the PAN coin convention in Lancaster.

Although PAN is growing, most of the growth seems to be in the lower part of the State. For some reason we have not been able to attract much attention from the

northern tier communities; such as, Erie, Bradford, Easton, Stroudsburg, etc. Any information pertaining to coin clubs in these areas is appreciated.

COMING EVENTS

Jan. 9 & 10 West Penn Coin Club Show
Holiday House Rte 22
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Feb. 13 & 14 Centre Coin Club Show
Nittany Lion Inn
State College, Pa.

The first PAN meeting of 1988 will be held on Feb. 13 at State College. Please try to attend.

Feb. 27 & 28 Daniel Boone Coin Club Show
Lincoln Motor Inn
Reading, Pa.

Feb. 28 Panther Valley Coin Club Show
Youth Center
Nesquehoning, Pa.

April 9 & 10 C.P.N.A. 20th Anniversary Coin Show
Farm & Home Center
Lancaster, Pa.

PAN ELECTION

Pat McBride announced the PAN officers for 1988, at the banquet in Lancaster. Since there were no nominations, all the officers agreed to continue for one more year. There seems to be a general feeling that elected officers of the Association hold office for two years, instead of one as stated in the by-laws. Express your opinion on page

Two volunteers are needed to head the Gasparro and Roberts awards committees. Margaret Piatnek and Frances Delisso have chaired these respective committees for the past four years. PAN is indebted to both Margaret and Frances for their voluntary contribution of time and effort in selecting outstanding recipients for these awards. Thanks again – you did an outstanding job.

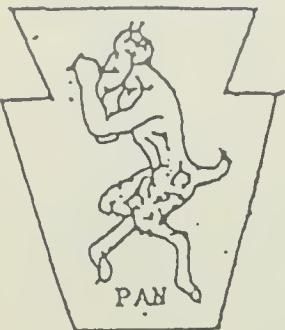
A special thanks is also in order for Secretary Pat McBride and Treasurer Chester Trzcinski for their contribution to the Association during 1987. A belated credit is due Pat McBride for his art work used on the cover of the last issue of the Clarion.

FINANCIAL REPORT

The yearly financial report was compiled by Treasurer Chester Trzcinski. The return from the coin show was not as large as last year because we had fewer dealers. Another rather large expense was the purchase of 8 gold life member pins. The pins were designed by Giff Kelly and are available to life members only. The life fund is sound as is the tax account, probably enough for another mailing if necessary.

The figures are not as promising for the Clarion. It continues to operate in the red. More advertising is needed, and anyone willing to assume the responsibility is welcome. All information, including ads and articles, must be received before March 1 for inclusion in the next issue of the Clarion.

Best to you all for '88'. John Eshbach, President – PAN.



PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NUMISMATISTS

P O Box 144
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230

FINANCIAL REPORT for 1987

	Credit	Debit	Balance
1 Show	\$9,479.00	\$8,560.56	\$ 918.44
2 Individual Dues	620.00	====	620.00
3 Bank Interest	189.60	====	189.60
4 Club Dues	130.00	10.00	120.00
5 Secretary Return	100.00	====	100.00
6 Donations	15.00	====	15.00
7 Woods & Medals	15.00	====	15.00
8 Western PAN Raffle	14.00	====	14.00
9 Misc Postage	11.00	45.63	(34.63)
10 Breezewood Meeting	====	145.07	(145.07)
11 Newsletter	====	488.70	(488.70)
12 Clarion Journal	443.20	1,035.57	(592.37)
13 Plaques & Awards	====	832.16	(832.16)
14 Gold Life Pins	====	1,000.00	(1,000.00)
	Totals	\$11,016.80	\$12,117.69 (\$1,100.89)
	Balance 1986		\$4,213.31
	Balance 1987		(\$1,100.89)
	Balance Jan 1, 1988		\$3,112.42
		Life Fund	
1 New Members	\$120.00	==	\$120.00
2 1987 Dues	==	115.00	(115.00)
3 Bank Interest	97.90	==	97.90
	Totals	\$217.90	\$115.00
	Balance Jan 1, 1988		#2,143.21
		Sales Tax Fund	
1 Donations	\$4,570.00	====	\$4,570.00
2 Expenditures	====	\$2,308.14	(2,308.14)
	Totals	\$4,570.00	\$2,308.14
	Balance Jan 1, 1988		\$2,261.86

Chet Trzcinski
Chet Trzcinski Treasurer

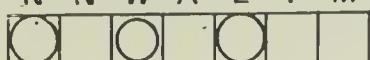
Dec 15, 1987

John R. Eshbach
John Eshbach President

PUZZLE PAGE

By James Hebel, Jr.

Assemble each letter combination to name U. S. coin designers. Circled letters are used to form a fifth coin designer.
10 points for each correct designer. Total 50 points.

N N W A E I M


E H R C I


C O G L E N R A


H S G L C A


= 

* * * * *

WORDGRAM

The subject of this wordgram is Men on Commemorative Coins. Find as many as you can — forward, backward, vertical, horizontal, etc. List and circle all found. If all are found, 9 letters should remain uncircled and will spell the name of a man that founded a city. 10 points for each man found and 20 points for the discovered founders name.

1.	N O T G N I H S A W	11.
2.	O I K O O C U N F N	12.
3.	S C L E E B L I O A	13.
4.	K E V H M E B T S L	14.
5.	C I C U G B S S T L	15.
6.	A L L L I U A U E E	16.
7.	J O A B O N O A R L	17.
8.	C S R H Y P E L L C	18.
9.	S D K R E V R A C C	19.
10.	E N O O B A R N U M	20.

Name of man that founded a city (9 letters) _____.

Now that you have solved the puzzle, or found all the Men you can, tearout this page and send to Puzzles, P.O. Box 71, Smoketown, Pa. 17576. Your score will be tabulated. Entries will be accepted until the next Clarion is mailed (tentatively April 1). Members with the most points shall be recognized at the PAN banquet in October. 20 entries in the Word gram above is not necessary the correct amount needed to solve the puzzle.

* * * * *

The first U.S. Mint was established by Congress in March 1792 and the Mint buildings were erected on a site at 37 North Seventh Street, in Philadelphia. _____ was the Mint's dog and _____ was the Mint's pet eagle.

The first known coin collector was from Philadelphia. He was a teenager, young Joseph Mickley, who began collecting in 1817. Even then he had a tough time collecting his birth year set, which was _____.

How many links are in the chain on the reverse of the 1793 large cent? _____

Name the person that has appeared on more different coins of the world than anyone else in history. _____.

These two U.S. coins, although of a different size and metal are identical except for a single word. Name them _____.

What was the last regular issue U.S. coin not to carry the motto "In God We Trust?" _____.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION
PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF NUMISMATISTS

Founded in August 1978, ANA No. 101441.

() Regular \$5.00 per year. () Junior \$3.00 per year. () Family \$3.00 per year*.
 () Life \$100.00 one time only. () Club \$10.00 per year. () Club Lifr \$100.00 one time.

*If one is a regular or life member, the spouse, son or daughter is \$3.00 each providing they live in the same household.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone No. _____ Date of Birth _____

Occupation _____

Date _____

Number _____

By _____

Date _____

Numismatic Specialty _____ Signature of Applicant _____

Other Club Affiliations _____ Signature of Sponsor _____

Do you want your address published with your name, in the quarterly PAN publication () yes, () no?

* * * * *

PLEASE EXPRESS YOUR OPINION

Please take the time to complete the questionnaire below. Your views on the articles, in this issue, will give your officers and publisher valuable ideas as to the kind of information you expect in the Clarion. Circle or check the appropriate square behind each title.

	Very Interesting	Interesting	Not Interesting	Did Not Read
1. Wildlife Conservation through Coins	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The Philadelphia Coin Club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Membership List	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Gasparro & Roberts Award Winners	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. From The Past –	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. News & Views From Around The State	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Puzzle Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A. The President of PAN should hold office for () one year; () two years; () three years.
 B. The PAN coin convention should run for () two days; () three days; () either one.
 C. The Gilroy Roberts Award should be presented () each year; () every two years; () either one.
 D. The Frank Gasparro Award should be presented () each year; () every two years; () either one.

OCTOBER ISSUE PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

K R F N N I A L
F R A N K L I N

PORTRAITS ON OUR CURRENCY
I N A S M O D L K M Y I C E N
M A D I S O N M C K I N L E Y

O A I M H N L T
H I A M I L T O N =

L I N C O L N

I am pictured opposit Columbus and the Pilgrims - \$5.00 Federal Reserve Bank Note.

* * * * *

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE COINS

- 1.[M-↑] Albany
- 2.[16-C→] Antietam
- 3.[P-↑] Arkansas
- 4.[D-↓] Boone
- 5.[3-→] Cincinnati
- 6.[1↑] Clark
- 7.[16←] Cleveland
- 8.[16→] Columbia
- 9.[A-↓] Diamond
- 10.[9E-→] Eagle
- 11.[N-↑] Elgin
- 12.[N-↑] Exposition
- 13.[15-G→] Fort
- 14.[4←] Gettysburg
- 15.[D-↓] Grant
- 16.[F-↓] Hawaiian
- 33.[P-1→] Stone Mountain
- 36.[7K-→] Washington

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P
1.	L	A	I	N	N	E	T	N	E	C	I	U	Q	S	E
2.	O	L	D	S	P	A	N	I	S	H	H	U	S	N	T
3.	N	G	C	I	N	C	I	N	N	A	T	I	Y	O	E
4.	G	R	U	B	S	Y	T	T	E	G	O	S	N	I	X
5.	I	U	E	O	A	H	N	L	E	N	M	E	A	T	A
6.	S	E	O	O	N	A	E	L	I	A	M	T	S	I	S
7.	L	L	T	N	D	W	G	L	I	O	W	A	L	S	R
8.	A	L	W	E	I	A	L	N	U	A	E	T	A	O	A
9.	N	E	C	S	E	I	E	N	S	M	T	S	Y	P	M
10.	D	H	I	G	G	I	T	H	A	N	T	D	E	X	I
11.	I	C	P	R	O	A	I	T	O	L	E	E	L	E	S
12.	A	O	M	A	1	N	E	G	K	T	Y	T	N	L	S
13.	M	R	Y	N	G	1	E	L	R	O	A	1	1	G	O
14.	O	W	L	T	T	R	O	O	A	N	F	N	K	I	U
15.	N	E	O	N	O	R	F	O	L	K	A	U	C	N	R
16.	D	N	A	L	E	V	E	L	C	O	L	U	M	B	I

34.[O-] Texas

37.[9-M] York

- 17.[9F↗] Illinois
- 18.[7→] Iowa
- 19.[P-↑] Isabella
- 20.[K-↑] Lafayette
- 21.[N-5↙] Lewis
- 22.[A-↓] Long Island
- 23.[K5-→] Maine
- 24.[M-↑] McKinley
- 25.[O-↓] Missouri
- 26.[B-↑] New Rochelle
- 27.[16→] Norfolk
- 28.[2→] Old Spanish
- 29.[C-↑] Olympic
- 30.[15E→] Oregon
- 31.[E-↓] San Diego
- 32.[1←] Sesquicentennial
- 35.[L-↑] United States

Fifteen letters are not used in the puzzle and form a fifteen letter commemorative - HUGUENOT WALLOON.

* * * * *

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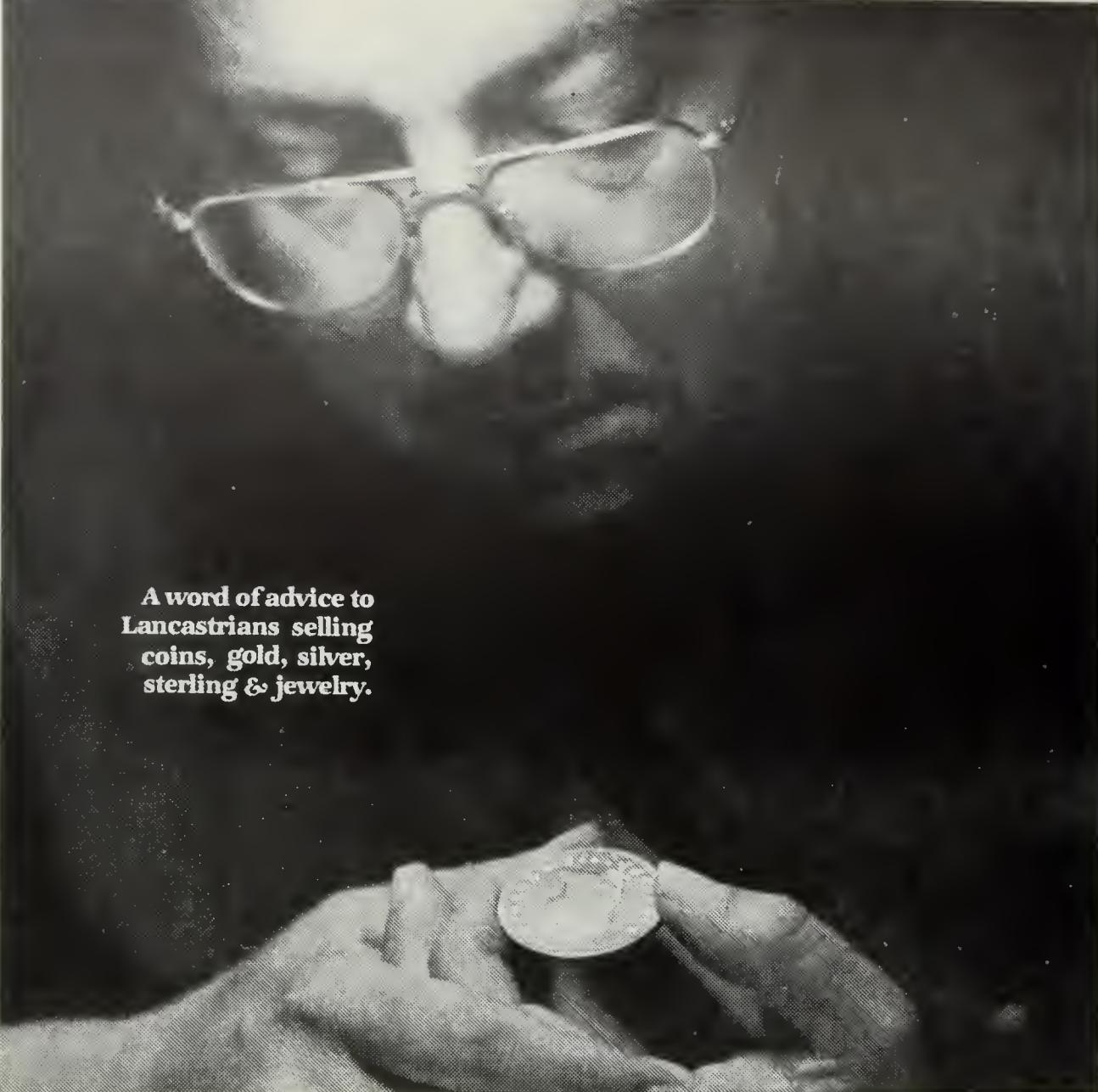
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